

MAY SUE FOR PEACE

It is Said that Spain has Asked for an Armistice

TO DISCUSS THE TERMS

UPON WHICH PEACE WITH THE UNITED STATES CAN BE ARRANGED—THE QUEEN REGENT IS UNTHIRING IN HER EFFORTS TO BRING THE HOPELESS WAR TO AN END—THE STRAIN IS TELLING ON HER—AT MANY OF THE STATE COUNCILS SHE HAS BURST INTO TEARS—A VERY UNHAPPY SITUATION FOR HER.

LONDON, July 25.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Madrid, published here this afternoon, that the Spanish government has drawn up a message addressed to the government at Washington, proposing an armistice for the purpose of discussing the terms upon which peace with the United States can be arranged.

MADRID, July 24.—6 p. m.—Delayed in transmission.—The correspondent of the Associated Press has had an interesting conversation with a person occupying a high position in the queen regent's household, and whose duties bring him daily intimate relations with her majesty. He said the quarrel between Spain and the United States is much easier of adjustment than is generally believed. The queen regent, he continued, naturally endeavored to avoid war, and also she desires honorable peace. She is quite alive to the voice of public opinion, and holds strictly to the constitutional laws of the nation. It is an error to suppose that the queen regent is under the pressure of the present or any government, or that she is regardless of public opinion when she is in consonance with the true interests of the Spanish people.

The official quoted then added an important statement, saying: "The present government will initiate peace, but a cabinet, headed by Senor Gago, minister of public instruction, will conclude the negotiations and then retire, and General Polavieja, with a combination including Senor Silveira and General Campos, will reorganize the country. "Everybody considers that Spain should treat direct with the Americans, whose practical good sense will prevail over spread eagles."

Paris, July 25.—Private letters received here from Madrid under date of July 23 say that the internal disorders in the Spanish provinces continue. Some demonstrations have taken place at Granada, supposed to be due to the opposition manifested towards the Octrois law and local disputes, but in view of the rigorous censorship on all questions of public order it is difficult to ascertain the facts.

At Gargia, in the province of Barcelona, a mob recently fired on the gendarmes, and an armed band, said to have been composed of jail birds, has appeared at Baneos and Valdorres, thus far the efforts of the authorities to capture them have been futile. Great precautions were taken at the open air theatre in Buen Retiro gardens, in Madrid, Friday evening, owing to an expected demonstration in favor of General Weyler, who was present, but nothing developed.

Madrid, July 25.—According to a dispatch from Cadix to the Imparcial of this city, advice from hierro say the foreign minister of Morocco declares that if the Americans enter Morocco ports they will be notified to leave in twenty-four hours, and it is added, if they refuse to do so Morocco will place herself under the protection of the powers.

The peace probabilities are anxiously canvassed at Tangier since the arrival there of the new United States consul, and the special dispatch adds that the belief increases that the United States does not intend to deprive Spain of anything but the Antilles.

PARIS, July 25.—A special dispatch from Madrid gives the following account of the queen's daily life during the present crisis:

"Poor queen!" This is the exclamation so often heard of late, day after day, as matters grow worse and worse, as the Spanish disasters repeat themselves, and as the throne of the little king seems slipping from her hands, into which it is given in trust. I see her majesty looking careworn and anxious. Even her drives are becoming fewer and fewer. It would surely appeal to any mother in the world were she to see the way this queen mother each day seems to cling closer and closer to her boy, as though to shield him from the dangers closing about him with almost fatal force. It is very touching to witness it. Her worst enemies recognize in the queen personal qualities worthy of the highest admiration. The queen used every means at her disposal to prevent war. Her great hope lay in Senor Moret (Senor Moret y Pendergast), the former minister of the colonies, and he would have carried his point but for Senor Gullon (the former minister for foreign affairs). To-day, and ever since the war began, the great occupation by the queen is to find the quickest way for its termination. At many of the councils of late held at the palace the queen has burst into tears, begging and urging her ministers to seek a solution for the terms of peace, which they seem incapable of materializing. Peace—which the queen, with common sense, sees to be of such vital importance, and which her ministers keep postponing with the word so fatal to Spain—"Manana" (to-morrow). The queen has taken every chance offered in the council in putting in a word for peace, and, little by little, she has finally managed to bring the cabinet to her view, and to thoughts of peace."

PULPIT OPINIONS

On the War Against Spain—The Mission of the United States. CHICAGO, July 25.—The changed relations between the United States and other nations that may result from the war with Spain, and the problems imposed upon this country by the conquest of territory incident to the war, were discussed in many Chicago pulpits Sunday. At St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church, Bishop Samuel Fallows spoke from the text: "In the name of our God we will set up our banners." He said in part:

"For the first time in the history of the world has a nation's banner been carried forward by strong, brave hands purely in the interest of humanity. The American flag, which is expressive of the most advanced political ideas in the possession of man, has been set up over territory wrested by the force of arms from a nation noted for its misrule and cruelty. The old world, with one notable exception, derisively smiled when we announced the humanitarian purpose of the present war. Lust of conquest was believed to be our real, animating purpose. The world will yet see that we are thoroughly honest in our statements. "Wherever the American flag now waves or wherever it shall wave hereafter, it must never be taken down, until another flag shall represent the same glorious ideas shall take its place."

"Territorial Expansion" was the subject of a prelude to a sermon by the Rev. J. H. Smith, at Union Christian church in the evening. The speaker said: "A new world-power has appeared in the congress of nations. For years England has stood for the principles of Protestantism. America will stand in the parliament of the world for the principles of non-sectarian Christianity. If an Anglo-American alliance is formed, it must be upon the American and not the English platform. "The world must recognize the rights of every man whether a southern sun tanned his skin or a northern clime has bleached him white. "It is a surprise to us, but it may be a part of the divine plan that the United States shall extend its protectorate over other lands. "The Rev. H. Atwood Percival, of the Normal Park Presbyterian church, preached at the South Side Presbyterian tabernacle on "The Mission of a Military Protectorate." Among other things he said:

"We must, as a nation, take our share of responsibility for the rest of the world. And that part of it which falls to us now, unexpectedly and unthought, but still providentially, must be accepted and cared for as a trust for whose right keeping we shall answer to God and to history." The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnson, pastor of the Forty-first street Presbyterian church, preached on "Lessons from Manila and Santiago." He said in part:

"The last thought is that fidelity brings glory to the cause. Our flag means more to-day than ever before. The nations of Europe know that this country must have a place and a great factor in the world, problems which wait to be solved. So that the glory of Christianity results from the fidelity of such heroes as Paul and Luther and Livingstone."

Next Manila Expedition

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—It is understood that Brigadier General Charles King will be in command of the next Manila expedition. He will probably go either in the Arizona or Scandia. Brigadier General Miller, now commander of the Presidio, probably will remain for the present at the expressed desire of General Merriam. Referring to the men to go to Manila, General King said: "It is my personal opinion that every man of the expeditionary forces will be wanted in the Philippines and will go there. Even should Manila be taken from the Spanish and the war settled in the orient, as far as Spain is concerned with the forces now there or already ordered to depart, yet it is not to be doubted that General Merritt will be glad to have 50,000 men before he is through with Aguinaldo. The men at Camp Merritt and the Presidio may rest contented that they will see all of the Philippines that they desire."

Sickness at Camp Merritt

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Sickness among the soldiers here is increasing. In the division hospital are 206 patients and in the Presidio barracks hospital forty-five, a total of 251 soldiers, not counting perhaps a hundred less severe cases in regimental hospitals. More soldiers are sick now than during the bad weather when about 14,000 were at Camp Merritt, where to-day there are only a little over half that number. De Witt L. Tucker, a private in Company L, Fifty-first Iowa, died Sunday of pneumonia. The remains will be taken back to Council Bluffs for burial. Joseph Barker, a private in Company B, First Tennessee, died at the division hospital of dysentery. Several men in the hospitals are in a critical condition. Two cases of varioloid have been discovered in the Seventh California. These men will be completely isolated.

All About a Woman

McARTHUR, O., July 25.—A fight over a woman at a festival Saturday night at Elko, a mining village near here, resulted in five being seriously wounded and many slightly injured. Those seriously hurt are: William Crow, cut in seven places, will die. Frank Trimmer, shot in leg, hand and head. Lewis Yeager, thumb cut off. David Anderson, stabbed and struck on the head with a slung shot. Lewis Anderson, cut and bruised about head and face. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of twenty-five who participated in the drunken quarrel.

Riches in the West

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—C. H. Kines, who represents a New York syndicate, has returned from the Klondike, which he regards as the richest mining region in the world. He said in an interview: "What greatly impressed me is the wealth and extent of the bench claims. As for instance I saw a claim in the ninth tier in French gulch which

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appeared to be 1,000 feet above the creek bed, which was turning out about \$1,000 per day. What extent of territory this class of ground covers, no man knows and the development of the diggings will probably occupy years. As to quartz ledges, after careful investigation I am strongly inclined to the belief that they no longer exist in that region. As to the future possibilities, I would say that they are apparently immense."

DISORIENTED INSURGENTS

Are Angry Because Santiago was not Turned Over to Them.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Dispatches to the World from Santiago say: The Cuban insurgents, encouraged by the correspondents of a sensational New York newspaper are retarding the work of military governor Wood in restoring order in the city. They are still disgruntled because the town was not delivered over to them.

The Spaniards are accepting the change of government in Santiago with good grace. The insurgent forces have left the American camp and gone twenty miles into the interior. They have been warned, under the threat of extreme penalty, not to molest Spanish residents or return to the old system of brigandage. There were fifty funerals here yesterday.

the trenches at the foot of the hill at Caser. Owing to the necessity of feeding the starving, caring for the wounded and establishing an orderly government in the province, the reinstatement of the brave men buried in the jungles has been impossible. Ultimately, however, they will be given a proper burial. Only the bodies of officers will be sent home. Coffins will be provided for the men.

OUR ANNEXED TERRITORY.

The Committee of the Hawaiian Islands. Seventy-five Percent of the Purchases were from the United States—Commercial Possibilities.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, July 25.—Intense interest in the Hawaiian Islands, especially in their commerce, is apparent from the requests which are reaching the bureau of statistics from all parts of the country for the recent publications of that bureau relating to the commerce of the islands. The people of Hawaii bought last year nearly eight million dollars' worth of goods from all parts of the world, and as over seventy-five per cent of this was from the United States it is not surprising that the people of this country should want to know in detail what these purchases were, and especially what class of goods were imported from other countries of the world than the United States. In view of the demand for this detailed information, the bureau of statistics will, in its next monthly publication, the "Summary of Finance and Commerce," present a full list of the articles imported into Hawaii in the year 1897, both quantities and values, and the country from which each article is imported.

While these statements presenting the quantities and value of each article imported into Hawaii are too elaborate for complete reproduction in newspaper form, it is practicable to enumerate the most important of them. They are here presented in the belief that they will prove of interest to a large number of manufacturers and merchants, indicating as they do, not only the commercial possibilities by way of exportation to Hawaii from the United States, but also the possibilities which may await manufacturers in certain lines in these islands.

The following table shows the total importations, including specie, into the Hawaiian Islands by countries, during the year 1897:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Per Cent. Includes U. S. Pacific ports, U. S. Atlantic ports, Germany, China, Japan, Australasia and N. Z., Canada and the Pacific, France, and Other countries.

The following table shows the most important articles exported from the United States to Hawaii during the year 1897:

Table with 2 columns: Article and Per Cent. Includes Agricultural implements, Animals, Books, maps, etc., Bread and biscuit, Wheat, and many other goods.



GALLANT GENERAL DUFFIELD

He is a Close Personal as Well as Political Friend of Secretary of War Alger.

Among the great number of brilliant and exceptionally capable commanders who fought so bravely at Santiago none is brought more decidedly into prominence than Brigadier General Henry M. Duffield, of Michigan. Brigadier General Duffield was in charge of the Third division in the operations against Santiago, and is a member of the famous Duffield family so widely known through the great ability of his father, Rev. George Duffield, the eminent Presbyterian divine. General Duffield is as distinguished a lawyer as he is a warrior. He is a graduate of Williams and Yale colleges, and for many years was a leading member of the Michigan bar. He was also well known before the supreme court in Washington, where he was frequently called on in important legal matters. General Duffield served with distinction during the civil war and was a member of General George H. Thomas' staff. He fought in the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland under Rosecrans, and was promoted to a lieutenant just before the close of the war. In 1864 he was a member of the staff of Governor Alger, of Michigan—the present war secretary—and in 1891 was senior vice commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He volunteered his services for the Cuban war when it broke out, and was appointed a brigadier general, and sailed on the Yale from Newport News a few days later in command of the Thirty-third Michigan and was promoted to Major General. General Duffield's wife is the sister of Justice Brown, of the United States supreme court. He has two sons, one of whom is a naval reserve on board the Yosemite, attached to Commodore Watson's fleet, and the other is a newspaper war correspondent.

DON'T KNOW GOOD MONEY

When They see U-Santiago Trademarks Discount on Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Major Sniffen, of the pay corps, will sail from New York to-morrow on the Olive-ette for Santiago accompanied by three paymasters. They will begin the payment of troops on their arrival and in a very short time will be joined by other paymasters, who will assist in paying off General Shafter's army and then will proceed to Porto Rico to pay off the army of General Miles. A rather interesting question has

SPEAKING OF FORMALITY

With Just a Dash of Tenderness or Indecor Interjected.

Chicago Post: "I never have been able to get it through my head," she said as the lights burned low, "which is the more formal in beginning a letter—'dear' or 'my dear.' Of course, I mean preceding a name." "It depends upon circumstances to a large extent," he replied. "But, 'dear' is unquestionably a term of endearment," she protested. "And yet," he asserted, "its absence may make an endearing phrase—a love message, if you will—doubly significant."

"I fail to see how," she returned, blushing prettily merely because of the course the conversation was taking. "I should say rather that it became the more significant as one approached the superlative degree." "In a measure it does," he admitted; "but much depends upon the circumstances and the persons involved. If an old gentleman writing to you addresses you as 'Dear Miss Brown,' that is distinctly formal, while if he says, 'My Dear Miss Brown,' it seems a trifle patronizing and fatherly, and to that extent is more friendly. But if a young man uses 'Dear' and 'My Dear'—conditions seem to be reversed."

"Then let me illustrate," he replied; "suppose I should address you as 'My Dear Girl.' That would seem rather patronizing, would it not, as if I were about to point out some little error or bit of foolishness? But if I should say, 'Dear Girl,' how about that? Does it not mean more than the other in my case?" "While you are about it," she suggested, again blushing, "why might you not say, 'Dearest Girl?'" "The superlatives are used so much by some Americans," he said, "that they lose much of their force and often do not seem to have the strength found in lesser degrees. As love terms, 'Dear Heart' and 'Sweetheart' have stood the test of years, and any attempt to put them to the superlative, as 'Dearest Heart' and 'Sweetest Heart,' instead of being more effective would be simply farcical and would detract from, rather than add to, the significance."

"But how about withdrawing the word 'dear' entirely?" she asked, for, being a woman, it was only natural that she should wish to make a study of the intricacies of these terms. "You speak of that, you know." "Certainly," he answered, "and I can prove the truth of what I said. Asala let me illustrate with you. I say to you, 'My Dear, Mamie.' It may mean much, it may mean little. It depends upon circumstances. It may seem patronizing, or it may not. That also depends upon circumstances and the tone. But we take away the word 'dear,' and then I say to you, 'My Mamie.' What do you say to that?" "Why, I—I guess I am," she replied, blushing a deeper red than before, "but you might have found out whether I was or not without adopting any such roundabout method."

WHY CAESAR CROSSED THE RUBICON

A certain member of the house of representatives was called on not long ago to deliver a few remarks to a gathering of Sunday school scholars, and he chose "Determination" as the theme of his discourse. Ranging along among those characters in history who have made themselves familiar by their courage and resolution, he logically touched upon the career of Julius Caesar. "And last," he said in an oratorical flourish, "Julius Caesar, filled with that spirit that leads us on to glory and to everlasting fame, looked toward the wonderful capital of his country sitting on her seven hills and from her throne of power ruled the world. He felt the pulse of his future greatness throbbing in his corselets veins, and from his serried legion's front, far to the north, he saw the path that stretched from the tent door of the plain commander of the Roman soldier to the trodden steps of the imperial structure that crowned the Capitoline Hill. Then he gave the order to march, and the hosts swept shouting forward until their course was stopped by the rolling floods of a mighty stream rushing restlessly to the sea. Here Caesar halted, but for an instant only. In that instant the glorious visions of more glorious Rome filled his ambitious being and Caesar crossed the Rubicon. Crossed the Rubicon! he repeated to intensify his period, and then asked with all the orator's fervor, "And why did Caesar cross the Rubicon? I ask you, why did Caesar cross the Rubicon?"

"I know," replied up a small boy before the speaker could get to his next sentence. "He crossed it 'cause he wanted to get on the other side," and there saty smiling the world. His old innocent look of pleased triumph in having helped the orator out that it was heartless to reprove him. But it crippled the speech badly.—Washington Star.

Reduced Rates via Ohio River R.

Wheeling to Cincinnati, O., \$5.20; Wheeling to Lexington, Ky., 7.60; Wheeling to Louisville, Ky., 9.00; Wheeling to Louisville, Ky., second class, 8.50.

GEN. OTIS SAILS WITH A GARRISON FOR HONOLULU.

This illustration shows the transport ships Puebla and Peru being loaded with the troops which are to garrison Honolulu and assist in the raising of the American flag over the islands of Hawaii. It has not been decided whether the First New York regiment will have the honor of raising the flag or go to the Philippines as was originally intended.

day of refugees who died as the result of the scarcity of food at El Caney.

Santiago is still short of food. The streets are full of beggars. The householders have been ordered to clean their houses. A big sanitary force is at work.

There is great need among the Americans of lemons and preserves. The Spanish company having the contract for the deportation of Spain's surrendered troops has notified them by cable to be ready to start next week.

The American heroes during the heat of the fighting, were compelled to force every step of their way and were buried where they fell, with scant ceremony of war. Near the Quasina block-house which the rough riders stormed and took some days previous to the battle of San Juan, twenty-five are buried in one grave.

Chaplain Vandewater, of the Seventy-first New York, said the burial services twenty-five times in one day.

The bodies of Captain Capron and Sergeant Hamilton Fish were buried here. Both were taken home on the steamer Hudson, which started Thursday, by Nicholas Fish, father of the dead sergeant.

At the last ford before San Juan hill it is estimated that forty of our men were buried in trenches. Twenty lie in

States to Hawaii in 1897, compared with 1886:

Table comparing exports to Hawaii in 1886 and 1897. Includes Agricultural implements, Animals, Books, maps, etc., Bread and biscuit, Wheat, and many other goods.

Total domestic exports \$2,928,187 \$4,622,501. The imports from Great Britain amounted to last year \$85,781.25, the most important among them being cotton goods, amounting to over \$70,000; trunks, \$12,000; steam plows, \$36,000; other machinery, about \$26,000; cloth bags, about \$170,000; iron and steel rails, \$7,021; other railway material, \$9,191; crockery and glassware, \$12,107; roofing iron, \$45,890; photographic material, about \$8,000; woolen goods, about \$50,000; lace, \$10,043; ribbons, \$10,245; linseed oil, \$14,740. From Germany the imports during the past year amounted to \$192,932.19, the principal articles being building material, about \$25,000; machinery, \$20,000; dry goods, about \$15,000, and railroad material, about \$9,000.

Spanish "Fours"

LONDON, July 25.—Spanish fours opened at 33, a loss of 1/4.

PARIS, July 25.—Spanish fours opened at 38.00, a loss of 30.



WHERE CERVERA AND HIS OFFICERS ARE IMPRISONED.

Quartered in this row of barracks at Annapolis are the Spanish officers who were made prisoners with Cervera. They are being treated with great consideration by the officials at Annapolis, and nine-tenths of them desire to remain in America forever, for they know there will be a hard row to hoe when they return to Spain.